

CONFIDENTIAL.] **REPORT**
ON
NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending the 11th August 1906.

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ASSAM PAPERS.

Nil.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August writes that the strange exhibitions of heroism which the English are making in Egypt are most disgraceful. The world

Mihir-o-Sudhakar,
Aug. 3rd, 1906.

England in Egypt. has not yet forgotten the fiendish treatment which was accorded to the dead body of the Mahdi dug up from its grave. The Tanta incident also will live long in the public mind. Incidents such as these afford a glaring proof that the Egyptians are many times worse off than the Indians. It is a question if the flame of disquiet which has been stirred up in the hearts of the Egyptians by this affair will be quenched by all the waters of the Nile. The Tanta affair was not one connected in any way with a revolution or with the predominance of the English as a race, and yet the all-seeing eye of Lord Cromer was blinded by an apprehension of revolution.

The British Government intends adding to the British garrison in Egypt. It is committing a most serious mistake if it aims at achieving its own ends by harassing the Egyptians with brute force. Is this not a glaring proof of the liberalism of the Liberal Ministry? Mr. Gladstone's liberalism was also of this type. One cannot prophesy what the sequel of it all will be. The Egyptians are not wholly cowards; they have Arab blood in their veins and the spirit of Islam in their hearts. The British Government should have acted with patience in this matter.

2. The *Roznama-i-Mukddas Hablul Mateen* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August says that England has all along been trying to obtain strategical advantage over Russia in Persia.

Roznama-i-Mukad-
das Hablul Mateen,
Aug. 3rd, 1906.

Persian politics.

Russia therefore is not likely to gain her object there. Of course England is still trying to outrival Russia. The rivalry of England and Russia is to the advantage of Persia, who can safely execute her plans of reform without molestation. It affords her a golden opportunity which she should not allow to slip from her hands.

The English papers have given their support to the reformers, while the Shah himself has agreed to grant his subjects constitutional government and universal suffrage and also a Parliament. The blame is laid at the door of the official class and the present Premier of Persia.

In our opinion the Premier, during whose term of office no case of misgovernment has occurred, should be considered as a good statesman. We see that he has done much good to the country and no evil at all.

3. A correspondent of the same paper complains that during the tribal war which broke out between two of the tribes living at Najaf, many Persians were killed or

Roznama-i-Mukad-
das Hablul Mateen.

The Persians in Najaf.

plundered. The Persian Consul-General who came there, after having made an enquiry into the case, has taken measures to redress the grievances of the people. It is to be hoped that he will ask the Turkish authorities at Bagdad to prevent a recurrence of oppression upon the Persian visitors to Najaf.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 1st August praises the conduct of certain members of the town police of Midnapore in having, under the orders of Mr. Weston, the District Magistrate, successfully attempted the rescue of a number of unfortunate persons, who had, to save themselves from the inundation of the Kungsabati, taken shelter on a brick-kiln, which kiln, however, owing to the rush of the waters against it, was every moment in danger of giving way.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
Aug. 1st, 1906.

5. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 2nd August speaks of the prevalence of terrible lawlessness in the villages under Patiya thana. Petty thefts are of daily occurrence, while cases of arson and of outrage on young females are also frequent. The local chaukidars and the Daroga are suspected to be in league secretly with the miscreants who commit these lawless acts.

Jyoti,
Aug. 2nd, 1906.

Lawlessness in a village in Chittagong.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 7th, 1906.

6. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th August writes that there is a chunkidar in the village of Chaubaria in the Faridpur district who is not usually seen keeping watch at night. His character is bad and he is often found to sit with thieves, and to cause breaches of the peace by affrays with the villagers.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

MEDINI BANDHAY,
Aug. 1st, 1906.

7. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 1st August hints vaguely at certain allegations which are being made against Babu Sures Chandra Ghosh, the 1st Sub-Judge at Midnapore.

KHULNAVASI,
Aug. 4th, 1906.

8. A correspondent writes to the *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 4th August suggesting that the District Judge of Khulna should take advantage of the approaching visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to the district, to place before His Honour the desirability of transferring the 2nd Munsif's Court at Satkhira, which now deals with cases arising in the Kaliganj and Asasuni thanas only, to Kaliganj, and thereby of sparing parties, interested in suits for arrears of rent in which the claim amounts to a small sum, who live in the southern extremities of these two thanas, from the expense and harassment of the journey of four or five days from their home to Satkhira.

The correspondent also goes on to speak of the inconveniences which the public of Asasuni and Kaliganj suffer owing to the dilatory ways of the local Sub-Registrar's office.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 6th, 1906.

9. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th August points out that the Assam Administration laid it down, as a principle to be observed in the replacement of the tahsildari system by the mauzadari in that province, that the old lots were to be cut up into new lots, the collection from each of which was to be about ten to fifteen thousand rupees; and then proceeds to allege that this principle was violated by the Revenue Sheristadar of Tezpur, who, when the mauzadari system was introduced into the Tezpur tahsil, was bribed by interested parties into parcelling out the lots so that the collection from each amounted to thirty or thirty-five thousand rupees. Petitions to the Provincial Government against this conduct of the Sheristadar have as yet failed to procure justice.

NIHAR,
Aug. 7th, 1906.

10. A correspondent writes to the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 7th August to complain that Babu Bhuvaneshwar Sanyal, a *hakim* who has lately been posted to the Kallagechhya settlement camp to try cases under section 103, is an arrogant man, who addresses the raiyats every now and then with offensive terms like *beta*, *sala*, *banchot*, etc. While not scrupling to smoke himself while holding court, he cannot tolerate any raiyat indulging in a smoke even outside the office rooms and in retired places. The 21st July last was the day fixed for the trial of a case under section 103. The defendant raiyat begged an adjournment of two weeks to compromise the dispute. The *hakim* Babu refused the adjournment, whereupon the raiyat fell at his feet in supplication. This so irritated the *hakim* Babu, that he drew up his legs and, with his boots on, gave the raiyat one or two kicks on the head.

(d)—Education.

KASIPUR NIVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1906.

11. The *Kasipur Nivasi* [Barisal] of the 1st August refers to an allegation against the students of Barisal that they have lately taken to uttering what should be regarded as the holy cry of *Bande Mataram* vexatiously in the streets, with the intent of annoying European passers-by, and in this connection remarks that Aswini Babu has no longer the power to control the boys, and that this work should therefore now be undertaken by Government in the future interests of the people of the country themselves.

12. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd August says that the news that Sir Henry Cotton has informed the Secretary of State for India that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam has disobeyed his order relating to the reinstatement of students by ordering the reinstatement of the expelled students of Dacca and Rangpur only, has at last compelled that Government to issue a circular for a general re-instatement of all expelled students.

In many Government schools in Dacca and Mymensingh, head-masters are refusing to grant transfer-certificates to students, and threatening such students as are asking for them with expulsion. Again, the list of expelled students in Dinajpur shows that whereas expelled students are being reinstated, students are being expelled anew. That portion of the old circular which stated the offence for which the students were expelled has been expunged, and a piece of paper containing a description of another offence has been stuck in its place. After all this, how can people dare to send their children to Government schools?

13. Commenting upon the circular relating to discipline, etc., issued by Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam, to the schools under him, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 5th August says that Mr. Sharp drafted it under the influence of opium. The readers can better judge for themselves of what worth these circulars are.

(c)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

14. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd August complains of the extremely bad condition of the District Board road between Kotalpur and Saspur which passes through Ranichak, Kamarberhe, Hatichak, etc., in the Bankura district, and says that in many places encroachments are being made on it by private persons. The local people have been petitioning the Board in this matter for a long time, but to no effect. But though indifferent to their just prayer, the Board is expending money on good roads like those between Indas and Khosbag in Patrasaer, Krishnanagar, and in the Raipur thana which need no attention for the present. Recently an application having been made in the matter to the present District Magistrate, he has deputed an overseer to enquire and report on the condition of the Kotalpur-Saspur road. It is hoped a permanent grant will be made for its annual repairs.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

15. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 1st August draws the attention of the management of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to the following:—

- (1) The absence of wire-fencing along the railway line, which leads to occasional loss of life of men and cattle.
- (2) The absence of any guard to prevent foot-passengers from trespassing on the bridge over the Dwarkessur near Bankura town, which is too narrow to permit at one and the same time the passage over it of a train and a foot-passenger.

16. The *Birbhum Hitaishi* [Birbhum] of the 3rd August points out the necessity of constructing a direct road, along the west of the *astana* of Ganja Laskar Pir and the east of the Reserve Police lines, to connect the town of Suri with the railway station of that name on the projected Ondal-Sinthia connection.

17. Referring to the East Indian Railway strike, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August says:—

A few years ago Colonel Gardiner, the then Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, used to insist on greater attention being paid to the comforts of third-class passengers, because the bulk of the Company's income is derived

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 2nd, 1906.

HITAVARTA,
Aug. 5th, 1906.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Aug. 2nd, 1906.

BANKURA DARPAN,
Aug. 1st, 1906.

BIRBHUM
HITAISHI,
Aug. 3rd, 1906.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 3rd, 1906.

from them. He was also equally liberal in the appointment of natives in the Company's service. But the present authorities of the railway are extremely partial towards white men and jealous of black men. Their management of the line consequently follows a different course from that which obtained in Colonel Gardiner's time.

It is impossible at this stage to say whether the strike will be successful. If the railway authorities care at all for justice, and if labour has its reward, the grievances of the strikers ought to receive favourable consideration.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 3rd, 1906.

18. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August asks why the authorities of the East Indian Railway are so unwilling to take the strikers back. Have the strikers really no grievances? The fact is that the railway authorities, who are white men, are unable to bear the sight of these Bengali beggars going on a strike for the redress of their grievances.

SANDHYA.

19. The same paper says that the East Indian Railway authorities have proposed to import 2,000 Japanese for working on the line. The strike is causing immense loss to the Company. Formerly the daily Bank deposit on the railway's earning account used to be more than 2 lakhs of rupees, but now it does not exceed 50,000 rupees. The *feringhis* who have been newly appointed on the line are not able to square the Company's accounts. It is rumoured that on one day the difference in the accounts amounted to Rs. 80,000.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 4th, 1906.

20. With reference to the East Indian Railway strike, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th August writes that it is a fact acknowledged on all hands that this strike is inflicting serious loss on the Railway Company and various inconveniences on the passengers. It remains now to be seen what kind of punishment the Railway Company metes out to those whose folly or sense of self-importance is responsible for the present unfortunate situation. The public will not object to the authorities punishing the strikers in any way if it is their short-sightedness that is really to be blamed. But if they are not the really guilty party, if the responsibility lies with a number of selfish, thoughtless officials blinded by pride of office, let the Company at once take steps to dismiss them.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 4th, 1906.

21. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th August complains that on account of the recent strike of the railway employes on the East Indian Railway, great inconvenience is still felt by the passengers in purchasing their tickets, while the arrangements in the Signalling Department are anything but satisfactory. The big stations are still being patrolled by Europeans. The people, therefore, do not think it safe to travel on this railway with their families. Had the railway authorities listened to the complaints of the strikers, all this would not happen. The railway authorities, however, say that everything is going on smoothly. The railway returns are not being prepared, and the railway parcels are not being regularly received and delivered. A circular has been issued to the effect that the railway auditors will not be held responsible for the accuracy of their accounts during the period the strike continues.

HITVARTA,
Aug. 5th 1906.

22. Referring to the strike of the employes of the East Indian Railway, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 5th August makes the following remarks:—

The work of the Government of India cannot go on without employing the Indians. Had the case been otherwise, the authorities of the Indian railways would have had their work done by Europeans and Eurasians. What is the use of man if a sheep or a goat can be made to do his work? Perhaps the Anglo-Indian officials, at the instigation of some mean-minded Englishmen and overzealous Anglo-Indian papers, have lost all control over their sense of duty. Those weak-minded men who prefer service to national prosperity may condemn the strike. The Europeans railway officers have turned out those strikers who tried to resume their work. The *feringhi* also will hate them and will snap their fingers at them if the strikers resume work without having their demands complied with. Certainly death is preferable to such humiliation. The railway officers will never trust them and will abuse and dismiss them for an insignificant fault. Can they expect any help at the hands of their fellow-countrymen? Will they not be turned out

by their brethren if they again complain against *farangi* oppression? If the strikers, in order to save their prestige, pay no heed to what the European officers say, it will be to their ultimate prosperity and the good of their country.

23. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th August writes that the incitement to the present strike of the Bengali employes on the East Indian Railway was furnished not by the *swadeshi* agitation, as is alleged by the Anglo-Indian press, but by the success which attended the strike of the European guards on the same line a short time previously—a success which led the Bengalis to hope that a similar regard would be paid to their just grievances.

The paper then goes on to suggest that the fact that constables and chaukidars have been brought in to guard the railway stations in large numbers implies that the villages from which they have been brought over are being left unguarded or at best insufficiently guarded. An inhabitant of Haripal, that is, pays the chaukidari tax in order that the railway station at Chandernagore may be guarded. All this is illegal.

The paper concludes by expressing its opinion that the strikers should insist on the reinstatement of their leaders as an indispensable condition of agreeing to resume work themselves on the line. If they make this resolve and stick to it, they will win the respect of the ruling race and will confer a glory on the Bengali name.

24. In the opinion of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th August it is wrong to hold any individual or individuals responsible for bringing about the present strike on the East Indian Railway. The native employes had been for long dissatisfied with their conditions of work, and they have gone on strike after many petitions and representations proved unsuccessful. If individuals are at all to be held responsible for this strike, those individuals are (1) those mean-minded European officials who deem it their duty to think more of love for men of their race than of merit; and (2) those Bengalis who, to keep their official superiors in humour, have not hesitated to injure their own countrymen, and who have, when the officials were in a mood to listen to the strikers' grievances, counselled them to adopt a policy of repression. Will the authorities earn infamy by punishing not the real offenders but the fancied ones?

25. A correspondent of the *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 6th August, after pointing out that the railway station at Pandua is in course of being extended and that in this connexion a new platform is under construction to the west of the old platform and that trains from Howrah now draw up at this new platform, goes on to complain that the disadvantage of the present arrangement is that passengers have to alight on to the platform by that side of their carriages which is locked up at Howrah. They are therefore compelled to wait for a dilatory station official to come up and leisurely unlock their carriage door. The inconvenience is specially felt when there are women or much luggage with a passenger.

The correspondent also speaks of the necessity of constructing waiting-rooms for females and also for third-class passengers at this station.

(h)—General.

26. The *Pratinidhi* [Comilla] of the 18th July reports that the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam arrived at Comilla on the 8th July last, and then goes on to express pleasure that no money was spent on any reception on that occasion.

The paper also praises the District Magistrate, Mr. Lee, for having adopted sympathetic and timely measures for relieving distress which, it says, prevails in that district.

27. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 24th July writes as follows under the heading "A hypocritical show of loyalty":—

The officials and the question of loyalty. With the awakening of the country, there are taking place various hypocritical demonstrations of loyalty. Thanks to the

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 5th, 1906.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 6th, 1906.

SWADES,
Aug. 6th, 1906.

PRATINIDHI,
July 18th, 1906.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 24th, 1906.

sinister policy of the Government, these demonstrations have assumed various forms. Some members of the Musalman community are posing as friends of the British *Raj* by turning traitors to their country. They are showing their loyalty by purchasing articles of foreign manufacture and by committing oppression on the Hindus. Another class of people, deluded by official favour, are bidding adieu to all manliness and conscience and finding self-satisfaction in oppressing their fellow-countrymen and licking the feet of their foreign masters. The Indian officials, it need hardly be pointed out, look upon these people as the loyal subjects of the Emperor.

But not content with this, the officials are now publicly adding a ludicrous element to all such exhibitions of loyalty. They have discovered a new method of testing the loyalty of school-boys. We shall now see the story of William Tell, which we read in our boyhood, enacted in every school. Under the direction of the European officials the school-boys will bow their head before the royal standard, sing the English national anthem, join in prescribed sports and amusements, and loudly proclaim in every home the incomparable glory of the Emperor of India. Nobody could conceive that in this twentieth century the fertile brain of English officials was capable of producing such a farce. And it is not likely that matters will end here. If the present system of administration remains in force, from the narrow compass of the school-room, such exhibitions will gradually extend to offices, and at last to every home in Bengal. We have no objection to all this if the officials can please the Emperor by the enactment of such farces. But whence arises the desire for such exhibitions? Why have the officials so suddenly become anxious to test the loyalty of the people? Does it not indicate the weakness of the British *Raj*? The Emperor of India has not certainly fallen on such evil times as to stand in need of such boyish means to keep up the loyalty of his Indian subjects.

This weakness is, however, quite natural on the part of the officials. There is no gainsaying that the displeasure which they have excited in the minds of the people of this country by the inauguration of a despotic rule has impaired the subject's loyalty, and probably that is why all these futile attempts are being made in order to reassure the Emperor. But fire cannot be suppressed for ever; and it will be impossible for the officials, if they do not change their system of administration, to continue these false exhibitions for any length of time. The poison they are disseminating through the country by violating law and justice will one day bear bitter fruit for them.

AL PUNCH,
July 26th, 1906.

28. *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 26th July is sorry that this year the Beharis have been excluded from the list of the Emperor's Birthday honours. The Emperor's Birthday honours, although the well-to-do people of this Division are in no way behind their fellow-subjects elsewhere in doing works of public utility.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Aug. 1st, 1906.

29. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 1st August suggests the desirability of the peons, *chaprasis*, and other employes of the local collectorate, courts and other Government offices, whose monthly pay does not exceed Rs. 10, being granted a rupee per month extra, in view of the high price of rice now ruling there, which, according to its information, is five rupees per maund.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
Aug. 1st, 1906.

30. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 1st August describes as incorrect the statement made by a correspondent in the current issue of the *Amrita Basar Patrika* newspaper of Calcutta to the effect that on the day the Lieutenant-Governor lately visited Midnapore, Mr. Weston, the District Magistrate, who is said to have a great dislike for people wearing beards, had all the bearded employes of the local collectorate shaved by his own barber at the public cost.

The paper asserts that Mr. Weston's own barber was not engaged for this service, nor was the money spent, public money.

JYOTI,
Aug. 2nd, 1906.

31. After announcing that Mr. Dixon, the District Magistrate of Chittagong, is going away on leave for six weeks and also that Babu Tara Prasanno Acharji, the Sub-divisional Officer of Cox's Bazar, is similarly taking leave for three months, and will not probably return to his present post, the *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 2nd August goes on to

The District Magistrate of Chittagong and the Subdivisional Officer of Cox's Bazar.

express a hope that, in view of the reports of acute scarcity which are now being received from all parts of the district, Mr. Dixon, who is already well acquainted with all the circumstances of the place, will recognise the desirability, in the public interests, of not availing himself of the leave immediately.

As regards the Subdivisional Officer of Cox's Bazar, it is urged that Tara Prasanno Babu is a most sympathetic and popular official, and Cox's Bazar is now in a most distressful condition. His departure from the place therefore at the present moment is most undesirable.

32. Referring to the reply given by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the letter addressed to it by the British Indian Association, in the matter of the prevailing scarcity in Eastern Bengal, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd August takes the Government of Eastern Bengal to task for having written to the Chamber that the distress in that province is not so severe as would warrant its issuing an appeal for public subscriptions. Government itself is spending money in giving relief to the distressed people, and there is no denying the fact that the situation is really serious in almost all the districts of Eastern Bengal. It is really regrettable that while Government will not give sufficient relief from its own coffers, it will prevent others from doing so. What heartlessness!

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Aug. 2nd, 1906.

33. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August gives the following history of the so-called Famine Insurance Fund:—

HITAVADI,
Aug. 3rd, 1906.

Government and famine-relief. In Lord Lytton's time a new tax was imposed for the purpose of establishing a "Famine Insurance Fund." When the public objected to this tax, Government assured them that its proceeds would never be applied to any purpose other than that of giving relief to famine-stricken people. A deputation from the British Indian Association waited upon Lord Lytton to request His Excellency to have a separate account kept of the proceeds of the tax. To this deputation Lord Lytton said, apparently with great displeasure, that those who consider the Government capable of misappropriating the famine fund lay a very heavy charge against it. But what did actually happen in spite of this proud statement made by the Governor-General? The fund was applied to such purposes as defraying the cost of the Afghan war, and its very existence was at first ignored by the then Secretary of State for India when questioned by Mr. Bradlaugh on the subject. But when Mr. Bradlaugh pressed the matter upon him with facts and figures from official reports, he was obliged to acknowledge the existence of the fund. Again, on the occasion of the famine of 1897 Lord George Hamilton made an effort to conceal the real purpose for which the fund had been established. And now Lord Minto has in a manner ignored its existence and real purpose in answer to a memorial addressed to His Excellency by the British Indian Association in connexion with the prevailing distress due to scarcity of food in Eastern Bengal. Such conduct becomes the civilised British Government only. Any other person doing a similar act would be called a cheat.

The writer goes on to say:—

In reply to the British Indian Association's memorial, Government has asked the landholders of the country to help it in the work of giving relief to distressed people, remit rents, give loans, etc., as if the duty of giving famine-relief rests with them and not with the Government. As for the zamindars, they are doing their best in the matter of giving relief to the distressed inhabitants of Eastern Bengal. But it is perfectly unjustifiable that Government should squander away the famine fund on darbars, illuminations, fireworks, etc., and require the landholders to pay large subscriptions in aid of official schemes and provide famine-relief for the people of the country. We must not sit idle and calmly see the fund misappropriated. The official papers in connection with it are still in existence. We may therefore, if we try, succeed in securing a proper use of the fund.

34. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 5th August writes as follows:—

DACCA GAZETTE,
Aug. 5th, 1906.

"What is our fault?" We beg leave to ask our rulers, what is our fault? If we sing *Bande Mataram*, we sing it simply in praise of our mother-country, and not with any motive hostile to them. By their grace and through the education they have kindly given us, our eyes have been opened to our material wants, and the causes which have

generated them. The *swadeshi* movement is only the fruit of this awakening of the national sense of poverty, and has nothing in it antagonistic to the supremacy of the British power or British officials in India. If the apprehension of loss to foreign merchants has made the officials angry, their conduct must be stigmatised as marked by such improper partiality towards their mother-country and fellow-countrymen as is unworthy of the rulers of a country. It is for us to do the duty of subjects, and it is for them to do the duty of rulers. They are our masters, and we are their servants. As a servant is in duty bound to serve his master, so he has a right to be loved by him! But do the officials really love us? If they did, they would have known that we are innocent.

Dacca Prakas,
Aug. 5th, 1906.

35. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 5th August writes that in Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation, there is no cause either for rejoicing or for mourning. For there is

no certainty that his successor will not go a degree further than His Honour did. And even if the new head of the administration is better endowed with good qualities than Sir Bampfylde was, the partition of Bengal which has inflicted such an incurable wound on the minds of her sons, remains as it was. No matter who comes to Dacca as Lieutenant-Governor, be he even a god, no son of Bengal will ever heartily accept him, or the provincial Government of which he is the head. If the Bengalis can resolutely persevere in the agitation which has been the cause of Sir J. B. Fuller's resignation, the time will yet come when they will be able again to greet their fatherland as one undivided whole.

At this time of parting, Hindus, with their belief in the doctrine of *karma*, cannot wish any ill to Sir J. B. Fuller. According to that doctrine, the people of Bengal have suffered, and are suffering as the result of their own *karma*. They have therefore no cause to be angry with His Honour. But what he has done by harassing the people of Bengal will come up for judgment before God. May Sir Bampfylde reach his native land in health is nevertheless our prayer.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 5th, 1906.

36. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th August, after referring to the uncertainty then prevailing as to who the successor to Sir B. Fuller was to be, proceeds to

remark that this question need not cause any anxiety. It is enough that the evil influence ruling over Eastern Bengal is now removed. That is enough of good to rejoice over for the present. Whether a cobbler or a sweeper, a carpenter or an undertaker, a Chalmer or a Palmer now succeeds a Fuller, is a matter which means small difference indeed. All Bengalis now look upon Bengal as undivided, and will continue to do so in future. The change in the holder of the office of Lieutenant-Governor will bring about no change in the public feeling in this matter.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 6th, 1906.

37. Referring to Sir J. B. Fuller's resignation, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 6th August writes:—

The *Statesman* says that this resignation is a proof of the growing influence of public opinion in this country. As if Sir B. Fuller has resigned because public opinion was adverse to his tyrannical methods of rule. As if the *feringhi* Government cares for the opinions of its subjects. The *feringhi* editor of the *Statesman* is mocking us by making a mountain of a mole hill.

If the rulers had any respect for the opinions of the ruled, the partition of Bengal would never have become a fact. If the opinions of the ruled had any weight, Eastern Bengal would never have been aflame. If any such thing as public opinion had any existence in Government offices, Sir Bampfylde Fuller could not have continued to sit on the *musnud* of Eastern Bengal even for a day after the incidents at Barisal.

It is not for the satisfaction and peace of the ruled, but to meet the exigencies of *feringhi* politics itself that Sir Bampfylde Fuller is resigning.

The eyes of the governed were being opened by the *zulm* of Sir B. Fuller's *zaburdust* rule. Such *zulm* is not in consonance with *feringhi* policy. It is the *feringhis* alone who know how to forge chains of slavery as soft as the *shirish* (*acacia sirisa*) flower. Sir B. Fuller's methods of rule were not in harmony with this policy. That is why a new Fuller is to be provided for Eastern Bengal.

The governed have no reason for supposing that Sir B. Fuller is compelled to resign because he has harassed them sorely. It is only for the purpose of keeping the respect and prestige of the ruling power unaffected that His Honour is being sent away after such a long period, and on a different issue. Is not the motive in this act the same as that of the man in the Bengali proverb who would kill the snake, but would not break the stick in the process?

So we have no cause to illuminate, dance, and make other shows of rejoicing. That would only show our light-headedness.

The awakening which Sir B. Fuller has given to our national consciousness, the flame which he has lighted, that kind of vivifying nectar cannot be looked for from Lord Ripon, Sir Antony Macdonnell, or Sir Henry Cotton.

The guilt of oppressing a weak race incurred by Sir B. Fuller has led him, as it were, to kill himself. He may be like a jar full of poison, but not like Mr. Morley with a coat of milk on it at the mouth. He has done his best to repress our hopes of a national life, but by the grace of God his efforts have proved unsuccessful. He was our best help in the service of our mother-country.

38. With reference to the higher appointments given to Messrs. Hare, Slacke and Hewett, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th August writes that the claims of Mr. K. G. Gupta to the Bengal *munshud* were superior to those of all, but were overlooked because he is a native. Lord Minto has showed his courage and impartiality by giving natives a number of high offices. Why has that courage and impartiality failed him in the present instance?

Messrs. Hewett, Hare, Slacke and Gupta.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 7th, 1906.

39. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 5th August has the following in its English columns:—
Mr. T. Inglis was the Commisniener of this Division a few months ago. He endeared himself to the people placed under his charge by his many qualities of head and heart. He had full sympathy with the aims and aspirations of the people. Indeed, it was with a heavy heart that we bade him good-bye. We are now grieved to learn that he has resigned the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. T. Inglis as Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Aug. 5th, 1906.

40. Noticing the question asked in Parliament in connection with the overwork of the mill-hands in India, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 5th August says that the mill-owners of Europe intend to deprive their fellow-traders in India of their bread.

The Indian mill-hands in Parliament.

HITVARTA,
Aug. 5th, 1906.

III.—LEGISLATION.

41. The *Kasipur Nivasi* [Barisal] of the 1st August writes that the partition of Bengal was brought about with the approval of Sir Andrew Fraser, and yet His Honour in his tours has everywhere been received with the respect due to his office. And memberships in His Honour's Legislative Council have all been retained and are still being keenly sought. But a different order is to be the rule in Eastern Bengal. In that province, addresses of welcome to the Lieutenant-Governor are forbidden. Long before the partition it was declared that calling on Sir B. Fuller after he had become Lieutenant-Governor would be a sin. And now to return a member to His Honour's Legislative Council has been made out to be a greater sin. Why this difference between Eastern and Western Bengal? Some say that all this is necessary in order to protest against the partition. If that is so, why is not Western Bengal joining in this protest? Mr. Morley sees that there is no protest in Western Bengal; that the Musalmans, too, who form the majority of the people in Eastern Bengal, do not make any objection; that it is the Hindus of Eastern Bengal alone who are protesting, and even their protest is not unanimous. For the Maharaja of Dinajpur has dissociated himself from this protest. Except in the matter of the Legislative Council, the new administration is being recognised in every way, service under it as Deputy Magistrates and police darogas is being sought, taxes are being paid to it, its

The Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

KASIPUR NIVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1906.

circulars are being obeyed. It is being acknowledged in every way, but yet no member is to be returned to its Legislative Council. Is this protest or a farce of it only?

HITWARTA,
July 5th, 1906.

42. Noticing the memorial of the Bengal Landholders' Association protesting against the proposed law against the alleged adulteration of jute by the cultivators, the *Hitwarta* [Calcutta] of the 5th August hopes that the local authorities will accept the suggestion of the Association.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

PRATINIDHI,
July 18th, 1906.

43. The *Pratinidhi* [Comilla] of the 18th July publishes a list of the names and other details of persons who are stated to be suffering from famine in that locality.

PRATINIDHI,
Aug. 1st, 1906.

44. The *Pratinidhi* [Comilla] of the 1st August publishes a list giving the names and other details of persons alleged to be suffering from acute scarcity of food in the Noakhali district.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 2nd, 1906.

45. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd August says that the Tippera People's Association deputed Babu Karuna Kishor Kar, B.L., to inquire into the condition of the distressed inhabitants of the Chaudagram thana in the Tippera district, and he has ascertained by local enquiries that Sayagazi and his son, inhabitants of the Padua village, Ramsaran Changa and his son, inhabitants of the Kandal village under the Chaudagram thana, and an old man who lived near the Bather Petua railway station have died of starvation.

AL PUNCH,
July 26th, 1906.

46. *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 26th July is sorry that while the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam is leaving no stone unturned to mitigate the sufferings of the famine-stricken people of that province, where coarse rice is selling at five to six seers for a rupee, the people of Bihar, who are in touch with the officials, have not yet drawn the attention of the latter to the state of things here, though rice is selling at six to eight seers.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 31st, 1906.

47. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 31st July has received reports of the destruction of crops from different parts of Mymensingh. The *aus* and *aman* paddy crops have been submerged in various places in North Tangail. The condition of the *roa* paddy in the Sadar subdivision has become lamentable for lack of rain. The price of rice shows no signs of falling yet. In Sarisabari, rice is still selling at Rs. 7 per maund; at Mymensingh town, the price is Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8 for the same quantity.

KASIPUR NIVASI,
Aug. 1st, 1906.

48. The *Kasipur Nivasi* [Barisal] of the 1st August, after dwelling on the severity of the present agricultural situation in Backergunge, goes on to say that the prospects of the *aus* paddy crop are not very hopeful either.

KASIPUR NIVASI.

49. The same paper writes that it has received a letter from a correspondent living in the village of Dudhol in the police-station of Backergunge reporting that the agricultural and labouring classes in the villages of Dudhol, Kochnagar, Dhaparkati, Bhandarkati, Rabipur, Neur, etc., under this station, are suffering from acute distress.

JYOTI,
Aug. 2nd, 1906.

50. A correspondent of the *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 2nd August dwells on the severity of the distress which prevails among the *Jumia* tenants in the Bilua division in Independent Tippera and in the Ramgarh thana. In a place named Khedachhera, the boys, women, and old men were found, for want of food, to have been reduced to skin and bone. The difficulty of the situation in Ramgarh is greatly intensified by the absence of good means of communication, which makes the bringing in of rice into it from outside expensive. First class Rangoon rice now sells here at six seers per rupee. Unless Government speedily takes measures for relief, death from starvation will ensue.

The distress in the Noakhali district.

51. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd August publishes accounts of distress arising out of scarcity of food in the Noakhali district.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 2nd, 1906.

52. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd August publishes accounts of distress prevailing in Tippera, Chandpur, Barisal, Faridpur and Noakhali.

Distress in Eastern Bengal.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

53. The *Charu Mitir* [Mymensingh] of the 31st July writes as follows:—

CHARU MITIR,
July 31st, 1906.

The relations between the Anglo-Indian and the Indian community.

The interests of the English and those of the Indians can never be identical. What conduces to our interest goes against the interest of the English. And it is this conflict of interests which has poisoned the minds of both. The Government, for its part, never undertakes anything for the good of the Indians in disregard of the interests of its own kith and kin; nay, it often sacrifices the interests of the Indians simply because such interests conflict with those of the English. In fact, Government lacks the courage and the strength to keep the interests of the Anglo-Indian community within reasonable bounds in order to protect the rights and interests of the Indian community.

The Anglo-Indian community has shown great narrow-mindedness in the present agitation. So long as his interests are not injured, the generosity of the Englishman will astonish you. But he assumes a quite different attitude when his interests are in danger. He was silent when the partition agitation was convulsing the country, and many Englishmen even went so far as to sympathise with the Bengalis at the time. Almost the whole Anglo-Indian press also protested against the partition of Bengal and loudly praised the intellectual powers of the Bengalis. But look at the Englishman's attitude towards the *swadeshi* agitation and the venom he is pouring over the Bengalis. The boycott of foreign goods has filled him, thorough shop-keeper as he is, with alarm, because such boycott may mean the entire closing of the Indian market to English trade. And that is why since the very beginning of the *swadeshi* agitation, the English community in India has been showering abuse on the Bengalis. The people of India have, therefore, now come to see Englishmen in their true colours.

The natives never before entertained any ill-feeling towards the English. Nay, all along they entertained the highest respect and regard for them. The people of India had thought that with the help of the English they would form their national life and that the English would gradually give them full powers of self-government. But that hope of theirs has vanished. That the native's regard and respect for Englishmen has not undergone any change is more than we can say. But who is to blame for this? Ill-feeling is sure to produce ill-feeling. It is quite impossible and unnatural for Indians to look upon Englishmen with the devotion due to gods, when Englishmen injure their interests for the sake of their own, pour no end of abuse on their heads, and ridicule them for their aspirations. The truth is that it is through their own fault that Englishmen are losing the respect and confidence of the Indians.

Everyone wishes to see the old friendly relations re-established between the two communities, and we praise the noble efforts of those who are working towards that end. But a thread once broken cannot be easily re-united. The partition of Bengal has so much exasperated the Bengalis as to send a thrill of indignation through all India, and the native mind will not be reassured so long as that is not withdrawn. Nor will the native mind be soothed so long as the vicious policy which is the root of the present unrest and discontent is not reversed. It will, indeed, be idle to try to restore friendly relations between the English and the Indians so long as the former oppose the interests of the latter and the Anglo-Indian press pour forth a continuous stream of abuse against them.

54. The following passages are taken from an article in the *Howrah* *Hitavadi* [Howrah] of the 4th August:—

HOWRAH HITAVADI,
Aug. 4th, 1906.

The relation between the English and the Indians.

It will no longer be possible for the English to pursue all their selfish ends in India and at the

same time keep the Indians under control by brute force or pacify them by diplomatic art. The latter, however peaceful and forbearing their nature may be, will not eternally submit to the oppressions of the English and supply food for their all-consuming hunger. The English will no longer be able to first dupe the Indians by false friendship and false inducements, just as they duped Mir Jaffar on the occasion of the battle of Plassey, and next to suck up the little life blood that still remains in them.

Brethren, beware; do not trust the selfish cheats, or allow yourselves to be deceived by their sweet but deceitful expressions of sympathy; do not allow yourselves to be led to ruin by their evil tactics. Think not that the English will ever of their own motion give you your just rights. Never think that such of your rights as may prove antagonistic to the interests of the commercial rulers of the country will ever be granted by them to you for the sake of justice or that they will ever readily sacrifice their interest for your good. Do not think the ferocious Lion will willingly let go his prey. Do not therefore deceive yourselves any longer with the false hopes of earning their favour. If you want to save your property, honour and self interest, try your best to save yourselves from the clutches of the British Lion. Try to have faith in your own nation, your own country, your own intellect, your own education, and your own power of thinking; otherwise, if you live like peaceful lambs or shake your heads in protest only now and then, you will never be able to save yourselves from the Lion's fierce attack.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 2nd, 1906.

55. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 2nd August says that a Calcutta firm has written to Manchester to the effect that even Messrs. Ralli Brothers & Co. are not being able to sell foreign goods in the country, and that Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. have got 50,000 bales in stock and no sale. In short, Manchester *duties* will no longer find a sale in the Calcutta market.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 2nd, 1906.

56. Referring to a correspondent's letter published in the *Englishman* of the 1st August, in which it is said that the piece-goods market in Bombay and Calcutta is dull, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd August writes as follows:—

The medicine has begun to act. Manchester has caught fire, and ere long will be in flames. Let the English stick to the partition of Bengal and use regulation *lathis* against its inhabitants, and let us on the other side fan the flame of the boycott agitation by constantly keeping in our minds the oath we took on the 7th August last. And let us see which side wins in this conflict.

SANJIVANI.

57. The same paper urges the Bengali public to celebrate with great *clat* the anniversary of the day (the 7th August) on which the boycott of British goods was first

The boycott.

announced in Bengal last year. The writer also urges the people of the country, boys and young men in particular, to prepare for carrying on a vigorous campaign against foreign articles on the occasion of the ensuing *Durga Puja* purchases. Picketing parties should be formed for warning shop-keepers against importing and offering for sale *belati* articles. Vendors of *swadeshi* articles are requested to sell them on small margins of profits.

SANJIVANI.

58. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd August says that a new and serious danger is threatening the *swadeshi* movement in the shape of cotton mills in Bengal under the management of Europeans.

Cotton mills in India under European management.

One cannot but regard with grave suspicion the professions of an honest desire on the part of the Manchester weavers to train the Bengalis in the weaving art by establishing cotton mills in Bengal with Bengali capital under their own management. The danger here lies in the possibility of the European Managers importing goods from Manchester without trade marks and bringing them out into the Indian market under their own trade marks. This sort of trickery is already going on in the Calcutta market. Besides this, cheap cloths may be imported from England by these mills and sold here at prices lower than those of really country made cloths. The faith of the public in the capacity of the natives to conduct business will be lowered in proportion as their faith in the capacity of European business men increases. It has been proposed to legislate, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has supported the proposal, that in future it shall not be necessary to stamp every piece of

cloth manufactured with the name and number of the manufacturing mill. In that case it will be extremely easy to sell Manchester goods under Indian marks. Again, European Managers of Indian mills will have no interest in their welfare, inasmuch as they will be worked with Indian capital.

59. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 2nd August says that the European Manager of a mill at Serampur commits great oppression on the native mill-hands, and writes as follows:—

European mill Managers and Indian labourers.

The Indian labourer is a much higher being in civilisation and moral culture than a European labourer. Unlike the lower-class European, his mind is impregnated with the same high ideas of religion, morality, truth, peace and self-control as guide the actions of his fellow-countrymen belonging to the higher classes. In India there is consequently no conflict and enmity between the higher and the lower classes. But in Europe a quite different relation exists between the higher and the lower stratum of society. The *feringhi* mill-Manager's ill-feeling towards Indian labourers is, moreover, intensified by the fact that the latter are black. The former are thus led to hate and oppress the latter. But the Indian labourers are showing signs of resenting such oppression. The *feringhis* ought to think that if these laboruers are fully roused against them by their oppressions, the consequence will be very serious.

60. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th August writes that if the advice given to the East Indian Railway, the Government and the Anglo-Indian merchants by the *Englishman* and other Anglo-Indian papers not to employ Bengalis, is accepted by all Europeans in India, not only with reference to Bengalis but to all Indians, it will herald the dawn of a really auspicious day for this country, when her sons, abandoning all thoughts of service, will learn self-reliance. Will such good fortune ever come to India? Will Indians really awake?

61. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th August has the following:—
While the people of this country are struggling between hope and despair, the rulers are unable to decide between prestige and justice. Despair prevents the people from having any hopes. Maintenance of prestige prevents the rulers from redressing the people's grievances. For the last twelve years the country has been under the grip of a fearful famine. The people, driven by hunger, have come in large numbers to towns to earn their living, and hence these have a prosperous look. It is to be regretted that the townspeople who are well-to-do give themselves up to luxury and waste their money in gratifying their own evil desires. With a view to encourage the country's industries, the *swadeshi* movement was started, but the officials, instead of helping the movement, are trying to suppress it. The officials have of late lost their head. They think it below their dignity to redress the grievances of the people, and therefore fail to do them justice. What can be more strange than to see the supreme rulers of the country condemn a measure, but, at the same time, allow it to continue? The people hoped that Lord Minto would try to undo the mischief committed by Sir B. Fuller in Eastern Bengal, but His Excellency has done nothing and is quietly passing his days at Simla. The situation is very grave, yet the people are struggling hard to keep their body and soul together, though despair rather than hope is agitating their mind.

62. The same paper is sorry that although it has been ascertained in England that the American cigarette has injurious effects upon the health of little boys, the Government of India is taking no steps to prevent the growing evil of smoking among Indian boys.

The poisonous effect of cigarette-smoking.

63. Commenting upon the *Englishman's* statement ascribing the present unrest in Bengal to the writings of the Bengali papers, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 5th August says that perhaps the object of that paper is to deprive the native press and native speakers of their freedom of writing and speech. Let that shameless paper say what it likes, no one will be thwarted into submission by it. Even if the Government really goes so far as to seek to stop the *swadeshi* agitation by legislation, that movement is not likely to die.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 2nd, 1906.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 4th, 1906.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 4th, 1906.

BHARAT MITRA.

HITVARTA,
Aug. 5th, 1906.

The *Englishman* versus the Bengali.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMBALPUR
HITAININI,
July 28th, 1906.

64. The *Sambalpur Hitainini* [Bamra] of the 28th July regrets to find that the Manager of the *Orissabasi*, lately published in Calcutta, realised subscription from many of his subscribers in advance and then disappeared with his paper from the public view. The subscribers have in a manner been deceived.

SAMBALPUR
HITAININI.

65. The same paper is glad to announce that the Raja of Bamra has increased the grant for education and made better arrangements for the supervision of the primary schools in his State.

SAMBALPUR
HITAININI.

66. The same paper agrees with the *Utkaldipika* in the latter's remark that the proposal to locate the Cuttack Civil Courts in the Ravenshaw College buildings and to remove the College to Tulsipur or Chauliaganda is bad, and hopes that the Government will pay attention to public convenience and desist from actions that are distasteful or injurious to the public.

SAMBALPUR
HITAININI.

67. The same paper is sorry to learn that the widow of Durjodhan Naik, a late clerk of the Bamra Raja, who had deposited Rs. 200 in the Savings Bank in the Bamra Post Office, has failed to get back the money from the Bank, though the certificate of her identity was signed by the Raja himself. The matter was referred to the Superintendent of Post Offices concerned, but he referred the matter to the Postmaster of Sambalpur, the outcome of all this correspondence being that the widow has not got back the money of her deceased husband. The writer observes that these dilatory and unsatisfactory proceedings will dissuade many from depositing their savings in the Savings Bank, and the Bank will thus lose public confidence.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
July 5th, 1906.

68. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 5th July publishes the addresses that were presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal by the Balasore Municipality and the Balasore District Board and the replies given to them by His Honour. No remark is given on either.

UTKALDARPA,
July 23rd, 1906.

69. Referring to the addresses presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on the occasion of his recent visit to Orissa by the Cuttack Municipality and other local bodies, the *Utkaldarpa* [Sambalpur] of the 23rd July points out that none of the bodies represented the Bengalis, which proves that the Bengalis dare not, as a race, approach the Government with a view to obtain equal rights and privileges in Orissa with the children of the soil; that the Muhammadans should not have presented a separate address to His Honour as their claims to a share in the public patronage in Orissa are indisputable, they forming a section of the Uriya community. Adverting to the postponement of the construction of the proposed railway line from Sambalpur to Khurda, caused by the construction of the Raipur-Vizianagram line, the writer observes that it is likely to cause bitter disappointment in Sambalpur as well as in Orissa, as the difficult nature of the existing communication between the two places hampers the mutual intercourse of the two communities as well as the administration to some extent.

GARJATBASINI,
July 28th, 1906.

70. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 28th July is glad to learn that a *pucka* boarding-house has recently been constructed in connection with the Dhenkanal Higher English School, which has afforded great facilities to the students of that school, who are grateful to the Raja of that State for his liberality.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 28th, 1906.

71. Referring to the circular of Sir B. Fuller directing Divisional and District authorities in Eastern Bengal and Assam to appoint a larger number of Muhammadans to public offices in that province, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 28th July observes that the policy of distributing public patronage only according to population without taking merit and qualifications into consideration is a faulty one and hence bad. The writer

agrees with the *Indian Patriot* in the latter's observation that if the Government is really disposed to further the interests of the Muhammadan community, it should afford facilities to that community in trade and commerce, in which they have established their superiority over the Hindus. The Muhammadans carry on trade in Africa, China and Singapore, and it behoves the paternal Government to grant them equal rights and privileges with the British colonists in those countries. Not to help the Muhammadans in trade and commerce, but to attract them to Government service under objectionable principles, cannot be construed to be truly sympathising with that community. The writer asks whether the English are prepared to give equal rights to the Muhammadans with Englishmen in the English colonies, and hopes that the Muhammadans will find out the hollowness of the Government attention paid to them.

72. The same paper is not satisfied with the replies which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal gave to the addresses of local bodies in Balasore. His Honour's statement that the Government will not take any step for the local manufacture of salt in Balasore, in view of the fact that foreign salt sells very cheap, was simply disappointing. It is clear that His Honour has very little sympathy for the labouring classes in this country, whose sustaining power has deteriorated since the abolition of salt manufacture in Orissa.

UTKALDIPIKA.

73. The same paper is sorry to find that the District Board of Cuttack compelled the Head-Master of the Pathamundi aided school to produce a medical certificate from the Civil Surgeon of Cuttack on the payment of a fee of Rs. 16 which was eventually deducted from the pay of the Head-Master. The Head-Master was drawing a salary of Rs. 20 per month, and it was cruel on the part of the District Board to ask him to produce a certificate which cost him Rs. 16. The Head-Master appealed against the order of the District Board to the Commissioner, who righted the wrong by asking the District Board to pay the fee from its fund. The writer observes that it is very necessary to frame certain rules in connection with this question, that should apply to the teachers of aided schools. When Government officers can produce medical certificates on the payment of a fee of Rs. 4, it is not clear why a fee of Rs. 16 should be exacted from a teacher of an aided school, whose pay and prospects are inferior to those of teachers in Government schools. The Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, who is also a member of the District Board, should have taken the case of the Pathamundi teacher into his sympathetic consideration and should not have insisted on the payment of his fee. It now remains for the District Board to approach Government on the matter and apply for the sanction of a medical fee of Rs. 2 to cover cases like the above. In the event of the Government refusing the prayer of the District Board, an attempt should be made to get it declared that a certificate given by an assistant of the Civil Surgeon would be sufficient.

UTKALDIPIKA.

74. The same paper gives a short account of the Budget speech delivered by Mr. Morley in the House of Commons, and points out that though Mr. Morley has up to date done very little for India, his speech appears to be hopeful, and it is expected that he will grant some relief in some direction or other.

UTKALDIPIKA.

75. The same paper states that Babu Gokul Chandra Rai, a section officer of Khairā, has become very popular there and has induced many cultivators to execute *kabuliyats* for canal-water, which is expected to irrigate 1,400 acres of land.

UTKALDIPIKA.

76. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 23rd July states that the *Uriya and Navasamvad* has forfeited the sympathy of the *Uriyas* by unfriendly writings. The writer suspects that this movement on the part of the *Uriya and Navasamvad* is only an attempt on the part of the Bengalis to strengthen their claims in Orissa through the agency of the *Kera* or domiciled Bengalis and thus to submerge the *Uriya* people by a process of irresistible emigration. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* has acquired an unenviable notoriety by publishing abusive articles against the *Uriyas*. On comparing the Bengalis

UTKALDARPAN,
July 23rd, 1906.

with Englishmen, the writer arrives at the conclusion that while Englishmen can bear criticism, Bengalis have not the generosity to tolerate it.

UTKALDARPAH,

77. Referring to the statement of the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* that the Uriya students did not compete for rewards offered by the

The *UtkalDarpan* against the *Sambalpur Hitaishini*.

Higher English School at Bamra, the same paper points out that the Bamra school is not well managed

and that the character of instruction imparted therein is inferior in quality, and that no good student can be expected to avail himself of the rewards by remaining in the malarial town of Bamra for many weeks. Thus the charges of apathy and ignorance brought against the Uriya students by the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* fall to the ground. On the other hand, it is clear that the Bamra school, which was originally meant for the Raj Kumars, is trembling for its very existence, for it cannot find pupils for its first or Entrance class throughout the whole of Bamra, and is therefore trying to procure intelligent students from other parts of India, with a view to save its reputation and avoid the risk of being disaffiliated by the University authorities.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
July 25th, 1906.

The Hindu-Musalman riot case in Balasore.

78. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 25th July states that the judgment of Mr. Agasti, the District Magistrate of Balasore, on the Hindu-Musalman riot cases in that district, convicting forty-two Musalman

accused and sentencing them to different terms of imprisonment, is calculated to preserve public peace by upholding the majesty of the law. This will no doubt check the riotous spirit of the offending Muhammadans.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 28th, 1906.

Meetings and processions in honour of Mr. S. N. Banerji.

79. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 28th July learns from its contemporary of the *Utkalbasi* that the people of Ganjam in Madras celebrated the discharge of Mr. S. N.

Banerji in the notorious contempt of court appeal case by the Calcutta High Court by holding public meetings in the Berhampur Town Hall and other places. The young men of the town marched in procession through the Ganjam streets with "*Bande Mataram*" flags flying and the "*Bande Sada Swadesa Mataram*" national song tuned to the playing musical instruments.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
July 20th, 1906,
and
MANORAMA,
July 30th, 1906.

80. Referring to the compulsory system of education introduced into the Baroda State, resulting in the accession of 1,200 new primary schools with a maintenance allowance of rupees three lakhs per annum, the *Sambalpur*

Hitaishini [Bamra] of the 20th July observes that this is an object-lesson for other Indian Princes to study and follow, for no State can make real advancement without the education of the masses. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 30th July makes similar observations.

UTKALDARPAH,
July 23rd, 1906.

Recommendations in favour of an apparatus in moving railway carriages.

81. Referring to the new apparatus introduced into the railway carriages in England, whereby the guards and drivers and passengers are enabled to communicate with one another though placed on moving vehicles, the

UtkalDarpan [Sambalpur] of the 23rd July suggests that the apparatus should be immediately introduced into the railway carriages working in different parts of India, for the railway accidents in the country are many and the female passengers are oppressed or dishonoured in various ways.

UTKALDARPAH.

Local self-government not suited to Orissa.

82. Referring to the speech of Mr. Gokhale delivered in the rooms of the East India Association in London in a public meeting presided over by Lord Reay, the same paper points out that some of the Indian races are

not yet fit to receive the rights of local self-government. Should the system of free franchise be introduced throughout India, the Uriyas will gain very little, for the Bengalis and other advanced Indian races will run to Orissa to monopolise all the posts of power and privilege. The Uriyas will remain contented with their present system of government, provided the Bengalis and other foreigners are withdrawn from public service in Orissa and the Uriyas permitted to manage their own business with the assistance of a small number of picked Englishmen.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 23th, 1906.

Recommendation for special measures to check the use of opium.

83. Referring to the statement of the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* that the late Raja of Bamra took some special measures to check the increase of opium consumption in his State, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 28th July states

that all the Indian Princes should act in a similar way. They must not adopt the British policy in regard to the circulation and consumption of opium in British India, for notwithstanding all the attempts of the British statesmen to check the circulation of intoxicating drugs, opium brings a handsome revenue to the public exchequer.

84. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 28th July notices with sorrow the death of Mr. V. M. Someshekaram, the late State Superintendent of Bamra, where he had established his reputation as a dutiful officer. He was quick in business and was liked by all his subordinates.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
July 28th, 1906.

85. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 30th July records the death of Kahnaya Lal Bose, a distinguished Uriya writer in the service of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, and appears in black. His contributions to the Uriya literature, including prose, poetry, drama, novel and facetious writings were many. His translation of the *Bhagbat Gita*, with notes, annotations and original *slokas*, was admirable. He was a constant contributor to the *Manorama*. His loss is deeply mourned throughout Orissa.

MANORAMA,
July 30th, 1906.

86. The same paper mourns the death of Bhai Nanda Lal Bandyopadhyaya, a Brahmo missionary, who worked in Balasore and Mayurbhanj for 20 years. His services to the public were manifold and varied in nature, and his speeches and writings were always marked by fervour and piety.

MANORAMA.

87. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 25th July sincerely mourns the death of Lady Curzon in London, of Babu Lakshmi Narayan Rai Chaudhuri in Cuttack, and of Babu Kahnaya Lal Bose in Baripada. The domiciled Bengali community in Orissa deeply feel the loss of the two gentlemen, who were the ornaments of that community.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
July 25th, 1906.

88. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 28th July mourns the death of Lady Curzon, and observes that though the Indians never sympathised with many unjust and retrograde measures of Lord Curzon, they have hearts large and liberal enough to appreciate the many lovely qualities which Her Ladyship possessed.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 28th, 1906.

89. The same paper notices with deep sorrow the death of Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, a distinguished Barrister of Calcutta, who had settled himself in England in the latter days of his life. He was not only the leader of the Bengalis, but also the leader of the other Indian races. He was one of the first organisers of the Indian National Congress, and his services to the Indians, both in India and England, were many and were always marked by patriotism and disinterestedness. He was a self-made man and made his mark in the profession beyond expectation. He earned the esteem of both the Bar and the Bench by his conspicuous ability and successful practice. Gentle and humble, he was always social and his mind was always busy in doing something for the good of his country. His loss to the Indian community is almost irreparable.

UTKALDIPIKA.

90. The same paper states that a mad elephant was doing great injury to the people of Darpan in Cuttack. It was one day found dead in village Bato in that State. The people of Darpan now feel themselves relieved.

UTKALDIPIKA.

91. The same paper is surprised to learn that the High Level Canal in Orissa is teeming with mischievous crocodiles, which kill goats and cattle that come to drink canal-water in numbers. The Arms Act is responsible for all this loss of life and property, for it has disarmed the people, who cannot protect themselves and their property as otherwise they would have done.

UTKALDIPIKA.

92. The same paper states that an elephant belonging to the Puri Raja ran amock, killing a *goala* and wounding its *mahut*. The District Superintendent of Police, Puri, prevented the animal from doing further mischief by shooting it in village Korna near the Puri town.

UTKALDIPIKA.

UTKALDIPIKA.

93. The same paper notices the death of a police constable in the police lines, Puri, who committed suicide for some reason not known.

A suicide.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
July 28th, 1906.

94. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 28th July states that the Bamra Trading Company is relieving the distress of the people in that State by selling rice at the rate of 18 seers per rupee. The Company no

The Bamra Trading Company
relieving the distress of the poor

doubt loses a great deal by the bargain, but it is determined to act in this singular way by benevolent motives. The value of the services of the Company may be judged from the fact that rice sells there at a very high price.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI

95. The same paper is sorry to find that the famished people of Eastern Bengal have to face a new danger resulting from the indiscreet writings of Anglo-Indian writers and the thoughtless speeches of Anglo-Indian statesmen, who gravely affirm that there is no famine in that province. This ludicrous attempt to kill a famine by denying its existence can only result in a great catastrophe if the Indian Government really puts faith in the statements of these optimists. The experience of previous famines makes it clear that it will be impossible to save human life once the people begin to die of starvation. It is an established fact that some people have already died of starvation in the unfortunate province of Eastern Bengal. The writer is further of opinion that an expenditure of eight annas per hundred of the famished people cannot relieve them in any way; yet the Government of Eastern Bengal is doling out its charitable alms in this way.

Optimists trying to kill famine
in Eastern Bengal by speeches and
writings.GARJATABASINI,
July 28th, 1906.

96. The *Garjatabasini* [Talcher] of the 28th July states that rice sells at 8½ seers per rupee in the Hindole State. It is said that the price of rice never rose so high since the great famine of 1866.

High price of rice in Hindole.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
July 28th, 1906.

97. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 25th July states that cholera prevails in that town. A popular doctor, by name Ram Lal Kar, contracted the disease, and

Cholera in Balasore.

lost his life within twelve hours after the attack. This has simply created a sensation in the Balasore town.

SAMVAD VEHKA,
July 26th, 1906.

98. The *Samvad Vehika* [Balasore] of the 26th July states that cholera prevails in Balasore town and that the sanitary authorities have strictly prohibited the sale of rotten fish or dry fish in the local bazars with a view to prevent the spread of the disease. The writer suggests that the authorities should also insist upon the sale of sweetmeats prepared out of good ghee and sugar.

Cholera in Balasore.

GARJATABASINI,
July 28th, 1906.

Cholera in Dhenkanal.

99. The *Garjatabasini* [Talcher] of the 28th July states that cholera prevails in village Purjang in Dhenkanal.

GARJATABASINI.

Public health in Angul.

100. The same paper states that the health of the Angul town is good.

GARJATABASINI.

Cholera and small-pox in the
Puri district.

101. The same paper states that small-pox and cholera prevail in Satyabadi in the Puri district.

GARJATABASINI.

Cholera in Kalahandi.

102. The same paper states that cholera has made its appearance in Kasipur in the Kalahandi State.

GARJATABASINI.

103. The same paper quotes from the *Utkalbasi* to show that cholera is raging in Rambha and Sabelia in the Ganjam district, and that the *Prajabandhu*, a weekly paper published in Rambha, has found it necessary to close its office on that account.

Cholera in the Ganjam district.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 28th, 1906.

Public health in Cuttack.

104. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 28th July states that fever and cold prevail in the Cuttack town.

UTKALDIPIKA.

Public health in Puri.

105. The Puri correspondent of the same paper states that the health of the Puri town is good.

106. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 28th July states that good showers of rain have relieved the anxiety of the agriculturists in that State. SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
July 28th, 1906.
- The weather in Bamra.
107. The Angul correspondent of the same paper states that a short rainfall has arrested the progress of agricultural operations in Angul. SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI.
- The weather in Angul.
108. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 26th July states that a good rainfall has cheered the agricultural community in the Balasore district, though some parts of it want more rain. SAMVAD
VAHIKA,
July 26th, 1906.
- The weather in Balasore.
109. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 28th July states that there was a good rainfall in Dhenkanal. GARJATBASINI,
July 28th, 1906.
- The weather in Dhenkanal.
110. The same paper states that the agriculturists in Barpali are unable to go on with their work for want of rain-water. Though the rainy season has far advanced, yet there is no rain worth the name. GARJATBASINI.
- The weather in Barpali.
111. The Satyabadi correspondent of the same paper states that though the rainy season has far advanced, there is neither rain nor water in the rivers in that part of the Puri district. GARJATBASINI.
- The weather in the Puri district.
112. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 28th July states that there was rain in the Cuttack district in the last week and that the rivers are swollen, thereby making agricultural operations proceed briskly. UTKALDIPIKA,
July 28th, 1906.
- The weather in Cuttack.
113. The Puri correspondent of the same paper states that the real monsoon rains commenced on the 24th of the last month, thereby making the rivers rise and relieving the anxieties of the agriculturists. UTKALDIPIKA.
- The weather in the Puri district.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 11th August 1906.

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REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 11th August 1906.

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1892

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REPORT

STATE OF NEW YORK

1892

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1087. The *Bengalee* urges the Muhammadan community to protest against the appointment of Maulvi Azisul Huq Chowdhury as Deputy Superintendent of Police in the new Province. He has failed five times at the B. A. Examination, and it is incomprehensible why the claims of Muhammadan graduates in East Bengal have been rejected in his favour.

BENGALIAN,
5th Aug. 1906.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1088. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* accuses the police of destroying the evidence in the Darjeeling murder case. No enquiry, says the journal, was made by the police as to what the deceased did the previous evening. Mr. Canning, an important witness, left Darjeeling for England on the morning of the day fixed for his cross-examination. He took the morning train, which was slow and inconvenient, and avoided the mail which left a little before noon, although he could have reached Calcutta much earlier. Then he vanished altogether and the police regarded his disappearance with unconcern! The learned Advocate-General held that this strange procedure was due to the "stupidity" of Inspector Daly, and had no doubt that "the investigating officers, Messrs. St. Leger and Inspector Daly," failed in their duty.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd Aug. 1906.

1089. It is apparent, writes the *Hindoo Patriot*, that the Anglo-Indian community would have the Government act just as it wishes it to act, irrespective of precedent or consistency. When the Government appealed against the acquittal of Bain, the Anglo-Indian Press was loud in its condemnation of what it termed executive interference with judicial verdicts, but in the present case it is against the Government for rejecting the Defence Association's request relating to the enhancement of the sentences inflicted on Mr. Casey's assailants. The *Patriot* supports the action taken, and thinks it preposterous that Government should interfere in all cases where Anglo-Indian interests, real or fancied, are concerned.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
9th Aug. 1906.

(d)—Education.

1090. The *Bengalee* welcomes the work of the National Council of Education and the Bengal Technical Institute, and appeals to the Indians for contributions to enable these institutions to fulfil their high mission.

BENGALIAN,
1st Aug. 1906.

The recent efforts of the Government in the direction of educational efficiency tend to restrict the educational area. The people must therefore take the matter in their own hands and form the youthful mind after the national mould, preserving all that is great in the traditions of the past and combining it with all that is useful in the civilization of Europe.

1091. The appointment of Mr. Candler, late war correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, to the Principalship of the Hooghly College, having attracted the attention of Parliament, the *Bengalee* is not surprised to find that an attempt is being made to pitchfork him into the post of Principal of the Maharaja's College in the Patiala State. If successful, this move will result in the removal of the present incumbent after 17 years' meritorious service. Such action will certainly be more unjustifiable than the present instance, and it is hoped the Government of India will not sanction it.

BENGALIAN,
2nd Aug. 1906.

1092. Commenting on the three circulars issued by the Director of Public Instruction in connection with Empire Day celebrations, the *Bihar Herald* deprecates the attempt to manufacture loyalty, and hopes there will be no further developments of this new manufacturing industry. The attitude of Government is very undesirable, for to enforce loyalty by circulars is like building a house upon sand.

BIHAR HERALD,
4th Aug. 1906.

BENGALUR,
4th Aug. 1906.

1093. It has been recognised, says that the *Bengalee*, that if India is to be prepared for the great international struggle into which it is being drawn and fulfil its high

National education.

destinies, the education of the people cannot be left to the care of an alien Government which has recently officialized its Universities, and adopted a reactionary policy of contracting the area of high education. The advancement of their interests as a nation is essentially dependent on the people, and they cannot afford to neglect them, whatever the State may or may not do. An effective national organization should be formed to supply the necessary funds for this purpose.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
8th Aug. 1906.

1094. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws attention to the fact that the next B. L. Examination has been fixed for the 19th

The B. L. Examination.

November next, the date on which the *Id* celebration will probably take place, and hopes that the date will be changed, so as not to interfere with the Muhammadans.

BENGALUR,
8th Aug. 1906.

1095. The *Bengalee* ridicules the action of the Executive Committee of the South Suburban School, in deciding to celebrate

Flunkeyism in *excelesis*.

Empire Day at the school on the 11th instant. Such loyalty, prompted by private and personal motives, only excites derision and contempt, and the Head-Master would employ his time better by devoting it solely to his tutorial work.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BENGALUR,
1st Aug. 1906.

1096. The *Bengalee* draws the attention of the Chairman of the Calcutta

A wail from Bhowanipur.

Corporation to the disgraceful condition of Chuckerbere Road South and Padmapukur Road in Bhowanipur, owing to the drainage works in progress there.

The residents have submitted a representation, and it is hoped Mr. Allen will take steps to put an end to the present state of things.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th Aug. 1906.

1097. Referring to the friction going on between the Pabna Municipality and Mr. S. C. Mukerji, the Magistrate of the district,

The Pabna Municipality.

the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the latter is involving himself in a serious responsibility by expelling the newly elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman from the Municipal Office and threatening to prosecute them on a charge of criminal trespass. It is believed that under the Act he has no authority to meddle with the proceedings of a Municipal Board. Further, he should remember that he is a "native" Magistrate placed in charge of a small district and should not indulge in the doubtful luxury of disregarding law and procedure. This remark applies if he is acting *suo motu* and is not carrying out orders. If the latter is the case, the authorities should desist immediately.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
31st July 1906.

1098. The *Indian Empire* appeals to the Agent of the East Indian Railway

The strike.

to put an end to the present strike, which is due to the tactlessness of his colleagues and which is causing the public endless inconvenience and loss.

INDIAN MIRROR,
1st Aug. 1906.

1099. A correspondent writes to the *Indian Mirror* complaining of the

Ibid.

persecutions, prosecutions, *zulum*, *zubberdustism*, etc., to which passengers travelling by the East Indian Railway are subjected.

In consequence of the strike, raw, inexperienced hands are appointed, with the result that the travelling public are made to suffer untold inconvenience and hardship, being often maltreated by the ticket-collecting staff.

BENGALUR,
1st Aug. 1906.

1100. The *Bengalee* appeals to the Railway Board as well as to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to

Ibid.

intervene between the East Indian Railway authorities and the strikers. Hundreds of Hindu families are being deprived of their daily bread, in a frenzy of racial antipathy, and as they have been guilty of no crime, other than that of turning, like the worm, when trampled upon, it is monstrous to crush them mercilessly.

1101. The *Hindoo Patriot* considers that the Railway Company were wrong in thinking that they were face to face with a political rather than an industrial strike.

The strike.

It is this unfortunate assumption that has led to the adoption of unnecessarily harsh measures. Like the Bombay mill-hands, the railway men had grievances. They represented them in a constitutional manner, but when their delegates were insulted and their grievances summarily rejected, they struck. If the strike has now taken on a political tinge, it is due to harsh treatment and not to the machinations of "agitators."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
2nd Aug. 1906.

1102. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the strike was, in a manner, forced upon the Indian employees of the East Indian Railway. They had grievances.

Ibid.

They represented them through their delegates, but the latter were badly treated, one of their number being dismissed on the spot. This was a tactical blunder and led to all the trouble that has occurred. When the railway administration invited these delegates to a conference, it should have argued matters calmly and dispassionately. The result would have been very different. The journal, however, now wishes for an amicable settlement and urges influential Indians to bring about this result, as not only will the Railway Company suffer by the loss of trained men, but the latter will experience great hardship owing to loss of employment.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Aug. 1906

1103. The *Hindoo Patriot* feels sure that the pathetic utterances of the strikers regarding their hard lot, will appeal to the consciences of their superiors. It must

Ibid.

be admitted that genuine grievances are at the bottom of every strike, otherwise why would men content with the conditions of service resign? This is the view that should have been taken in the present case and every attempt made to remove *bona fide* grievances. As regards the assumption that the strike was a political one, it is perfectly erroneous, as the native staff have neither the time nor the energy to indulge in political agitation. The journal, however, urges both parties to come to a settlement in the interests of all concerned.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
3rd Aug. 1906.

1104. The *Bengalee* contrasts the conduct of the Eastern Bengal State Railway officials with that of the East Indian Railway authorities in their manner of dealing

Ibid.

with the grievances of the subordinate staff. The Government-managed line is manned by sympathetic officers, while the administrative arrangements of the East Indian Railway call for a change. The journal urges the Government to take up and manage the line, as it (the Government) is far more in touch with the people and far more amenable to public opinion than a private Company, with its head-quarters in London.

BENGALUR,
8th Aug. 1906.

1105. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* again urges prominent Indians and Anglo-Indians, to effect a reconciliation between the Railway Company and its native staff. The

Ibid.

management would do well to act up to this advice, as it is not business-like to dispense with the services of some 700 trained hands from sheer vindictiveness. Similarly, the strikers should be amenable to reason, as otherwise they will alienate public sympathy.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd Aug. 1906.

1106. Continuing, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* characterises as unjust and illogical the action of the East Indian Railway authorities in dismissing 112 of the strikers and

Ibid.

suspending the remaining 260. If it were a sin to represent just grievances, the latter were as guilty as the former. Why, then, were they not dismissed also? If the men who have been suspended are going to be taken back, equity demands that those who have been dismissed should also be given back their appointments, since they all struck for a common object. Will not the Railway Company do so in their own interests as well as in the interests of their employees?

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th Aug. 1906.

1107. The same journal severely denounces the conduct of the strikers in assaulting those who have not joined their ranks, and hopes that the assailants will be

Ibid.

severely dealt with. If they are unable to work under certain terms, it is

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th Aug. 1906.

open to them to resign, but they are not justified in enticing away those who have no fault to find with the conditions of service. The Railway Company, on the other hand, seems quite incapable of dealing with strikes judging from the treatment it has accorded its subordinates. It is hoped that the Railway Board will take the matter up.

INDIAN MIRROR,
5th Aug. 1906.

1108. The *Indian Mirror* appeals to the Railway authorities for forbearance and justice, as it will be discreditable to them if they dismiss a large number of their

The strike.

subordinates, without giving them a patient hearing and removing all real grievances. The journal strongly disapproves of the attempt of some of the so-called leaders to incite the strikers to unconstitutional proceedings. They are doing incalculable harm by their proceedings and cannot have the real interests of the men at heart.

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
5th Aug. 1906.

1109. *Power and Guardian* points out that the dismissal of strikers after they had submitted their resignations is a

Ibid.

glaring piece of injustice to which every reasonable man must take exception. They had definite grievances which they made known to their employers, and it was incumbent on the latter to look into the matter from a business standpoint. They did not do so, but acted impulsively, with the result that they have inflicted loss on the Company and inconvenience on the public in general.

KAYESTHA
MESSENGER,
6th Aug. 1906.

1110. The *Kayestha Messenger* considers that before the railway authorities described the present strike as a political

Ibid.

one, they should have examined the demands of the strikers and seen whether it was possible to connect their grievances with politics. Is there any doubt that they are insufficiently paid, that they are punished without due enquiry, that their leave rules are unfavourable, and that they are not promoted according to seniority? No. And yet it is put forward that the strike is the result of political agitation.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
7th Aug. 1906.

1111. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regrets to learn that there is practically no chance of an amicable settlement between the

Ibid.

Railway Company and the strikers. The former decline to reinstate those who have been dismissed, while those strikers who have been suspended, decline to rejoin their posts unless their less fortunate fellows are reinstated also. The prevailing belief is that the majority have been wrongly dismissed, and hence public sympathy is with the strikers.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st Aug. 1906.

1112. A correspondent writing to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* complains that while most of the stations on the Eastern

A railway grievance.

Bengal State Railway are provided with waiting-rooms for native females, the big station of Plassey on the Banaghat-Murshidabad Branch line is unfortunately an exception. Apart from this being anomalous, it is inconvenient, especially during the rainy season. Then, again, the up and down trains arrive at Plassey together, but in the absence of a double platform and an over-bridge, passengers have to take the risk of crossing the permanent way. These two matters should be looked into.

(h)—General.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st Aug. 1906.

1113. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the Spaniards wished to deceive the American Indians by presenting them

"Glass-beads for India."

with glass-beads, but the latter refused to be deceived. So also the Indians should decline to be duped, and accordingly reject the glass-bead that has been presented to them in the shape of a seat on the India Council. This so-called privilege means nothing, as the seat carries a single vote and the member will be a nominee of the Government. Another glass-bead that might be presented to the Indians is the expansion of the Legislative Councils. This, too, is hollow, as the Government will always keep a standing majority. The country rejects such baubles. It wants such practical reforms as trial by jury, supreme control over local bodies, restoration of the competitive system for all appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 200 and upwards, technical institutions, reduction of Home charges, and fulfilment of all pledges.

1114. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes 'for the information of Mr. Morley and Lord Minto' a statement of 'broken pledges' connected with the admission of Indians

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Aug. 1906.

into the public and covenanted services of this country. There is, in addition to the exhaustive and solemn Proclamation of 1858, a Parliamentary Statute of 1833 which directs the impartial admission to offices, high and low, of all British subjects, whatever their caste, creed or colour. Have these directions which have emanated from the Sovereign and been endorsed by prudent statesmen been carried out? Then, again, nearly half a century has passed since the Departmental Committee of the India Office recommended, after a thorough inquiry, the holding of the Civil Service Examination simultaneously in England and in India, but these recommendations remain inoperative, although a Parliamentary vote was secured in 1893 that they should be given effect to. Coming to more recent times, there are the Road cess and Public Works cess which represent two taxes imposed on permanently settled land in violation of a solemn promise given by the Government. Lastly, there is the Famine Insurance Fund, which, in spite of Lord Lytton's declaration that it would be "religiously" devoted to no other than famine purposes, was applied to military operations in Afghanistan! Is not this a record which jeopardises England's good name?

1115. The demonstrations of public rejoicing which followed the premature announcement of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation, proved, says *New India*, his extreme unpopularity. Had he left the people alone and worked quietly, matters might have been considerably smoothed over. His follies have been a God-send to the people, but suicidal to the ends and aims of British policy. A change in the Government will in any case lead to good results. Greater repressions will quicken the spirit of popular resistance, while a reversal of the present policy will afford the people time and opportunities for collecting and organising their forces and resources for future struggles and inspire them with a new sense of their power.

NEW INDIA,
4th Aug. 1906.

1116. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* cannot share the joy that will naturally be felt by the Bengalis at Sir B. Fuller's resignation, for the reason that the partition remains and a successor will duly be appointed to administer the new province. On the contrary, the journal feels that the removal of Sir B. Fuller is a national loss, inasmuch as under the coming régime there will be wanting that high-handed policy which kept the national feeling alive. While a conciliatory policy is welcomed, the people are counselled to keep intact their alertness, vigour, and independence.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th Aug. 1906.

1117. The contention of the Anglo-Indian Press, says the *Bengalee*, seems to be that Sir Bampfylde Fuller has been sacrificed to the clamour and calumny of the Bengali Press.

BENGALIAN,
7th Aug. 1906.

This would point to the potency of the Bengali Press, if the resignation was not ascribed to the Calcutta University's action in refusing to slavishly carry out Sir Bampfylde's mandate. These Anglo-Indian scribes bestow glowing panegyrics upon him, but no sensible person can believe that his illegal and unconstitutional measures were calculated to add to the happiness, contentment, and prosperity of the people.

He had no administrative experience worth speaking of, and was wanting in tact and sympathy. A man of his temperament should never have been placed in charge of the new Province.

1118. Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation, writes the *Indian Mirror*, has come as a welcome relief to the people of both Bengals, and it is sincerely hoped that along with

INDIAN MIRROR,
7th Aug. 1906.

him the reign of terror will depart for ever from the country. The termination of his career is attributed to pressure from higher authorities, due to his lamentable blunders.

His successor will not be a stranger among those whom he is going to govern, and his record has been uniformly brilliant. There is therefore every reason to hope that his administration will be cast on quite different lines from those of his predecessor.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
7th Aug. 1906.

1119. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes that while Sir B. Fuller's resignation should prove a lesson and a warning to officials of his class, it should not be gloated over by the people. As regards the arrangements made in consequence of Sir B. Fuller's departure, they are regarded as eminently satisfactory. Both Messrs. Hare and Slacke deserve the honours that have been conferred on them, the former for his long record of brilliant service and the latter for his ability, experience, and high sense of justice.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
7th Aug. 1906.

1120. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that Sir B. Fuller was mortally wounded long before he actually resigned, and not all the nursing of the Anglo-Indian Press could have saved him. It was Mr. Morley's public censure that terminated the official life of Sir Bampfylde, who, instead of resigning on a question of policy, which was the real plea, chose the undignified course of letting the civilised world know that he had been thrown overboard in a quarrel with school-boys. There is no doubt that Lord Minto and the Secretary of State devoutly wished for Sir B. Fuller's departure, although publicly they were bound to attempt to justify his acts; but now that he has gone they cannot but feel a sense of relief after the anxious time he has caused them. It is added that the removal of Sir B. Fuller is an insignificant attainment compared to what the Bengalis have yet to achieve.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
8th Aug. 1906.

1121. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the Anglo-Indian Press is blaming the Secretary of State and Lord Minto for not supporting Sir B. Fuller, but in reality it should have nothing but praise for the action taken, as the Empire was being undermined by the latter's unbridled despotism. A vain, arrogant, and irritable man, he stooped to any means to avenge himself on his supposed enemies. He destroyed the majesty of government by using its authority to crush school-boys, and generally terrorised the people in a manner that has been described as worse than Russian. He has made British rule stink in the nostrils of the people, and is it such a ruler that the Anglo-Indians uphold?

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
9th Aug. 1906.

1122. The same journal regrets that the Anglo-Indian Press has been attempting to make a martyr of Sir B. Fuller, by hinting that he has been sacrificed not in the interests of good government, but in consequence of the political agitation got up by the Bengali Babu. This is a calumny. Sir B. Fuller has deliberately ignored the duty he owed to the Government that employed him. He flouted his supremacy in the face of a down-trodden people, and when his vanity was hurt or he thought it was hurt, revenge was swift and certain. Apart from his besetting sins, arrogance and vanity, Sir B. Fuller dabbled in intrigue of a very high order and which lead to an outburst of Muhammadan feeling. This was distinctly dangerous, and, together with his other acts, rendered him unfit for the responsible position he held.

INDIAN MIRROR,
8th Aug. 1906.

1123. While expressing satisfaction at the departure of Sir Bampfylde Fuller from the new Province, the *Indian Mirror* is of opinion that the change of rulers is not likely to bring peace and contentment in the mind of the people so long as the root of discontent is not removed. The popular feeling against the partition continues unabated, and it is hoped that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State will yet see their way to make a territorial redistribution of Bengal, so that the Bengali-speaking people will live and flourish under one Government and one administration.

BENGALER,
8th Aug. 1906.

1124. The *Bengalee* condemns the action of Nawab Salimoola of Dacca in getting up a meeting of his relatives, retainers, and servants to express regret at the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, and trying to dignify it by the name of a public demonstration. In the excess of their zeal the Nawab and his henchmen passed an indirect vote of censure upon all Sir Bampfylde's predecessors in East Bengal. This is an exhibition of base ingratitude, and necessitates the popular leaders at Dacca holding a counter-demonstration to counteract such mischievous misrepresentations and show that the Nawab does not represent the public opinion of the town.

1125. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* considers that the recent changes that have been made in the *personnel* of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal clearly demonstrate that the Secretariat does everything and the Government little or nothing. Sir A. Fraser has been spared for six months and his *locum tenens* is in turn shortly to be relieved. Do not these frequent changes prove that Bengal was not too heavy for one Lieutenant-Governor?

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th Aug. 1906.

1126. The *Bengalee* has no doubt that Mr. Slacke, who is reputed to be a most sympathetic officer, will discharge his duties for the short period of two months with credit to himself and advantage to the Province. His appointment, as well as that of Mr. Hare, shows Mr. Morley's distrust of the Simla *clique*, which was first manifested by the appointment of Sir Harvey Adamson to the Home Membership, in supersession of the claims of the present Home Secretary.

BENGALIEE,
7th Aug. 1906.

1127. The *Hindoo Patriot* can conceive of no reason why the military expenditure of India should be increased beyond the actual necessities of the situation. Never has there been a time more favourable to retrenchment. Russia is paralysed; there is the *entente cordiale* and the Japanese treaty; and, lastly, India is less vulnerable and more capable of resistance. Every loyal subject is eager that the strength and efficiency of the Indian Army should be adequately maintained, but things must not be carried to extremes. If they are, the Indian tax-payer alone suffers. It is added that the real defence and safety of India lies not so much in spasmodic and panic-stricken measures, as in the pursuance of a military policy which is not tinged with distrust and suspicion in regard to the Indians.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
9th Aug. 1906.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1128. The *Indian Mirror* draws attention to the acute distress prevailing in Tippera, and suggests that the Tippera Famine Fund should be helped like the funds started at Barisal, Faridpur, and Meherpur. The situation is grave, and relief should be sent without delay.

INDIAN MIRROR,
2nd Aug. 1906.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1129. Mr. Gokhale's excellent paper before the East India Association in London has, says the *Indian Mirror*, definitely established the supreme necessity of reorganising the existing system of administration in India, to suit the present conditions. His programme of administrative reforms is thoroughly comprehensive and exactly what the Congress has been asking for. If the principle of associating the people with the Government be recognised, the employment of Indians in the higher branches of the public service will follow as a matter of course. England's mission to India is to educate and advance the people, so that they may grow into a free and self-governing unit of the British Empire. The selection of Indians to replace the costly foreign agency in the public services, and the reduction of military expenditure will set free funds for compulsory mass education, industrial education, improved sanitation for the poor, further reduction of the salt-tax, and improvement of agriculturists.

INDIAN MIRROR,
1st Aug. 1906.

Mr. Morley's attitude is reassuring, but moderation and caution are necessary on the part of the Indians.

1130. Mr. Morley's Budget speech, says the *Indian Mirror*, entitles him to the best gratitude of the people of India. His decision regarding the partition is regrettable, but he has promised to remove all legitimate causes of complaint and has declared himself in favour of certain important reforms in the Indian administration. Such concessions as an Indian member on the Secretary of State's Council and an additional Indian member on the Government of India's Executive Council will pave the way for self-government, but the people should be patient and moderate.

INDIAN MIRROR,
2nd Aug. 1906.

INDIAN MIRROR
3rd Aug. 1906.

1131. The *Indian Mirror* emphatically denies the truth of the assertion that India is not fit for self-government, for such ancient Sanskrit epics like the "*Ramayana*" and "*Mahabharata*" show that the Hindus, even in remote ages, used to manage their own affairs, both social and political, under the guidance of the ruling power. The new form of self-government now in vogue can well be adjusted according to the traditions and time-honoured customs that obtain in India.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
3rd Aug. 1906.

1132. The *Amrita Basar Patrika*, writhing under the various hardships of British rule as carried on to-day and the paramount injustice of withholding from the lawabiding Indians a constitution which has readily been granted the recalcitrant Boers, urges the Nationalists to direct their earliest attention to the re-establishment of the old and serviceable village communities. This is one of the easiest and safest ways of regenerating the people.

The same journal notices that the foremost organs of the Anglo-Indian Press have come forward to support the prevailing opinion that the present methods of British rule have not only created, but intensified the discontent among the people. The Government cannot resist this consensus of opinion, but if it is anxious to restore confidence and good feeling, it has only to grant free institutions. This is the universal remedy. Canada, Australia, South Africa, the Philippines, and even Liberia, a slave colony, have been granted self-government, but intellectual, loyal India is relegated to the miseries of one-man rule! The eternal moralities have been violated, and the dissatisfaction will spread and become more deep-rooted, unless the wishes of the people are fully met. They want to be left alone, to be rid of official interference. They are quite willing to pay the appointed taxes and leave imperial questions to their English rulers, but the people must be sole arbiters of their own concerns. As in the days of the village communities, they wish to settle their own disputes, take in hand the education of their children, etc. In short, they want to be aloof from the Government. There is another way of removing the discontent of the Indians, and that is by granting them self-government, as laid down in the Royal Proclamation of 1858.

BENGALIN,
3rd Aug. 1906.

1133. Commenting on an article with the marginally-noted heading in the *Englishman* of the 2nd instant, the *Bengalee* considers that the natives of Bengal, being children of the soil, have a right to demand employment in positions of trust and responsibility in their own country, especially when it is acknowledged that they have hitherto discharged heavy and responsible duties with great credit to themselves.

The distrust of the Bengali is due to the Anglo-Indian jealousy of their growing influence and power, and can only be removed by the Bengali reverting to the cringing and kowtowing attitude of his eighteenth century ancestor, who grovelled at the feet of his white master.

This will, however, never be, and the nation has resolved to forego Anglo-Indian sympathy at such a cost.

INDIAN MIRROR,
5th August 1906.

1134. The *Indian Mirror* ascribes the frequency of cases of attempted outrage on Indian women travelling in railway carriages to the very light punishment inflicted. This is one of the potent causes of national exasperation, and answerable for much of the bad feeling between the rulers and the ruled. It affects the popular confidence in the high ideas of British justice, and the sooner this scandalous system of judicial mockery is put a stop to, the better.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.

OF POLICE, L. P.,
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,
The 11th August, 1906.

F. C. DALY,

Persl. Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.